

35th January 1889.
In no year since the great famine of 1877-78, has there been so much distress in China as at the present time. The causes are as usual a combination of the opposites—in Manchuria, floods in the rivers, in the central provinces long protracted drought, in the eastern part of the country an unseasonable rain which washed away the crops, in central Honan the damage caused by the Yellow River in 1887, and in the northern part of Honan and central Shantung, the drought, together with the ruin of vast areas which have been covered by the fine sand brought by the Yellow River in the inundations of the preceding five or six years. The practical result in this part of Shantung has been to turn back over the country a large army of refugees, coming from the south, southwest, east and northeast, and who are now drifting to the westward, in the hope of finding some region where the crops are better, or even of penetrating to the remote provinces of Shanxi or Szechuan, where it is supposed that labour commands a better reward than here. Trustworthy accounts as to the condition of those regions do not penetrate to this province. As far as we can learn, all this part of the country is filled with these refugees who have settled down on the villages, and the crops are much better than to the south and east; and no doubt are well supported by the people. The amount which each individual is able to get is doubtless trifling, but thus far it appears to be sufficient to keep them not only alive, but apparently in excellent health. The most trying part of this hard life is the cold at night. The refugees differ greatly in their circumstances. Some who are absolutely unable to get anything to eat at home, are yet glad in comfortable garrets, to get a first class well-to-do people. They are loaded, or rather, they are a whole family together, often with infants born only a few days old. They are simply trying to support life all winter, when very few want to die all winter.

belongings to their homes, hoping to get something to eat till the wheat is ripe. Such persons beg the privilege of occupying any unoccupied buildings, such as churches, &c., and many of them make their abode in temples. By lay they roam about in bands of considerable size, and it is greatly to the credit of the Chinese that they have given food so liberally to support so many persons. In many cases, however, there is much disturbance, because the number of applicants for food is so great that it would require all the time of one person to wait on them. At the present stage, the aid afforded by foreigners must be very slight to each applicant or it will have the inevitable effect of making a great body of most distressing cases, which there is no adequate means of relieving, and the Chinese will promptly withdraw from their previous generosity, on the ground that if the rich foreigners take it up it is useless for natives to trouble themselves about the matter. Aside from the usual sporadic relief, which the Chinese annually extend to all applicants on the eighth of the twelfth moon, we hear of very little done for the swarms of famishing refugees. At the provincial capital there is a yearly attempt to do a little toward relieving a small part of the misery which is collected there. In the sub-prefecture of T'chou, at the north-west corner of the province, there are two relief yards each year, but the number relieved appears to be a fixed one, and it is complained that the grain is so tight that it is not sufficient to support life, and many who have gone there prefer to take their chances in ordinary begging. At Tung Sing Chou, in the prefecture of T'ui An, there is another establishment of this sort, where wheat cakes have been served out. With these exceptions we do not hear of any organized relief, though it is quite possible that there may be other places of the same sort. It is confidently expected that the population of the southern prefecture of Ts'ao Chou, never law-abiding in good years, will be sure to issue forth in bands to commit robbery in such a starvation year as this. But such is the entire lack of communication between adjacent parts of the same province, that nothing whatever is known in this region as to what may be taking place only a hundred miles to the south. The proclamations which were issued in the late Autumn forbidding the export of grain to other districts were of course enforced for a short time, and as is usual in such cases were made the basis for extortions by the yamen underlings from grain merchants. But at present it does not appear that any attention is paid to them. The singular absurdity of such proclamations, from the point of view of political economy, does not strike the Chinese, who never heard of political economy. But the practical incompatibility with the classical dictum that within the Four Seas all are brethren, is obvious to the dullest intellect. The principle that every tub must stand on its own bottom is a well recognized basis of Chinese society. A man who calls himself a scholar from the province of Honan, and who lives within seventy or eighty miles of the great breach, was asked the other day as to the progress of Wu Ta-ch'eng in his arduous task, and replied simply that he knew nothing whatever of it, as he had never thought to inquire. Yet his home was in a large market-town at which all supplies for the river works, coming from the north, must be debarked.

The winter has fortunately not been a severe one, and there have been several falls of snow, so that the prospect for the next wheat crop is excellent.—N. C. Daily News.

BUDDHISM.

(A paper read by Mr. Shioda, Japanese Minister to Peking, before the Peking Oriental Society.)

The Buddhist religion was introduced into Japan for the first time by the Korean mission sent by the King of Hsiao-Sai, Pa-chi (Korea) was divided at that time into three little Kingdoms viz: Koku, Li, Pa-chi, and Shin-lo in the 13th year of the Emperor Kin-mei Ching-ming, corresponding to 552 years A.D. The chief of the mission was a man named Nani-sai-chi who brought over with him an image of Buddha together with many Buddhist books translated into Chinese. Thus the introduction of that religion into Japan took place 487 years later than in China, where it was introduced in the reign of the Emperor Ming of the dynasty Han, corresponding to 65 years A.D. Korea was at that historical epoch in many other respects in the position of a medium of communication between Japan and China until Japan had begun to communicate directly with China.

The Korean emperor above mentioned came over to Japan with the object of strongly recommending the Emperor Kin-mei to adopt Buddhism as a national religion, as they stated that they were fully convinced as to the superiority of that religion over any other that might exist in this world, and of which even such great men as Chaw Kung, or Confucius, never had any conception. It is therefore, said they, destined in the future to become the universal faith from which an unbounded amount of all kinds of happiness is to be bestowed upon the whole of mankind.

The Emperor was highly gratified with the recommendation set forth by that Mission, but without much hesitation began taking the decisive step for adopting it.

The question as to the advisability of adopting it as a national faith was then much discussed and finally submitted to the decision of the Cabinet Council. Opinion was much divided. The chief of the party favouring the adoption was a man called Sogano-Iname and those heading the opposition party were Monobe-Okoishi and Nakaoimi-kamako. The Emperor seemed to be obliged to listen to the counsel of the opposing party and had decided that the idol brought over by the Sogano Mission should be much interested in the view of adopting Buddhism. He had then soon after built the church for the worship of the idol in some part of the Province of Yamato and thenceforward everything tended to show that the newly introduced religion was gaining gradual ascendancy.

About this time a certain kind of epidemic was raging in different parts of the country, from which many thousands of people were suffering and perished. This occurrence or *contumelias* had given an opportunity to serve as a pretext for the opposition party to raise at once a loud cry pretending to say that Providence had sent down this terrible calamity in order to mark its high displeasure and to punish the people of the land for the inclination already shown to embrace against Divine will a strange religion.

This protest raised on the part of the opposition had soon shown much influence at least in the Imperial Court; so much so that the idol given to Soga was ordered to be taken out in order to be burned and the ashes be thrown into the river Horio in the Province of Naniwa (Osaka).

subject, Mr. Shioda made a few more remarks which are worth reproducing here as they are highly interesting. He said:—Towards the 4th year of Gen Kei (Yuan Ching), corresponding to 880 years A.D., one of the Imperial Princes of the Emperor Hei Jo (Ping Cheng) named (Kao-yueh-chin-wang) who came to China and resided for over 20 years in the city of Chang-An, the ancient capital of the Tang Dynasty, had conceived the idea, in order to complete his study of Buddhism, of undertaking the journey to penetrate into India, by the overland route; and he left China intending to reach India through a south-western route. (India) was then called Wu Tien Chu. But unfortunately when he reached as far as Lo Yueh Kwo (ancient state lying in the eastern part of Nepal or somewhere between Burma and Nepal) he met with an accident and died (history says he was attacked by a tiger). Although, as is already known, many missions were sent to this country, for the purpose of studying Buddhism from distinguished Chinese priests, notably under the Tang dynasty, the above is the only one instance of a Japanese mission attempting to reach India by the overland route through the south-west of China.

I mention this historical incident by the present time thinking it may be of interest as this is a much known even among the literary societies.

The religion of Buddhism is, as is already known, divided into two broad and general classes of (Ta-ch'eng) Major accomplishment, (Siao-ch'eng) Minor Accomplishment.

The major accomplishment, if I may so translate it, is that part of the Buddhist doctrine which exclusively comprises the philosophical system of teaching, or in other words, the principle of instruction by the process of rational reasoning both inductive and deductive; it is rendered easier and more agreeable by the aid of examples taken from natural observations as well as from their natural sciences which were then supposed to have been already in existence in India in a high degree of perfection.

Hence this part of the Buddhist religion was only attainable by those who had already gone through the preliminary instruction in the minor part of the principles and is therefore more suited to highly educated minds, being in such a state as to be fully prepared to grasp the most subtle and intricate reasoning.

Whilst the minor part includes those which are much simpler in their nature, and is therefore naturally suited for easy comprehension by uneducated minds which require no reasoning, but simply to follow the precepts in which they are taught, as to believe in the existence of the future world, such as Paradise or the future abode full of promise of sensual pleasure, to be given as a recompense to those who while they were in this actual world behaved through-out in a righteous manner; and Hell wherein every sort of imaginable torture is inflicted on the souls of those who, being marked with wickedness in their conduct while alive, are condemned to deserve eternal punishment.

The former aims at leading mankind to the highest degree of morality by means of profound and argumentative persuasion or philosophical process, if I may call it so, while in the latter the same object is sought by means of compulsion or fear to be imprinted on the mind, by picturing to itself some state of eternal punishment awaiting them in the world to which they may be supposed to go after death for the vices they had committed while alive. Such is a rough outline I have tried briefly to sketch showing the historical facts connected with Buddhism in our country as well as the broad divisions existing in that religion.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Chinkiang, 11th March, 1889.

The weather here lately has been very unsettled. A quantity of rain has fallen which was very much needed and our hills are commencing to look green. Last night we were visited by a heavy thunder-storm, the lightning at times being very vivid.

Mr. A. Novion, our late Commissioner of Customs, left here yesterday on a well-deserved long leave of absence. During his term of office he has quite gained the good opinion of the whole community, and we are united in wishing him a pleasant voyage and a safe return. I have not heard definitely who is to be his successor.—Mercury.

BAZAINE'S MEXICAN BRIDE.

General Rudolphe Gunner, one of the most noted leaders of Maximilian's armies during the Mexican Revolution, said at Dallas, Texas, the other day: "It is strange that the press which is devoting so much space to the late Marshal Bazaine, never says anything about his marriage with the beautiful lady who showed so much heroism in sharing the woes of her husband. I have not in any paper read her maiden name. She was Señora Pepita Pena, a sprightly and charming young lady of rare accomplishments, who, with her mother, resided in the City of Mexico, where they derived a bare competency from the rents of an embarrassed hacienda."

"Marshal Bazaine, who had met her at ball, fell desperately in love with her, and she accordingly left her mother and her home, and was about fifty-seven and she only eighteen. They were married in the chapel of the Emperor's palace. During the ceremony I stood near the Emperor, holding between my hands my silver helmet, in which was a deed from the Emperor to the bride, conferring on her the beautiful villa Buena Vista, which had been the gift to him of the City of Mexico and in which Marshal Bazaine had been residing."

"At the conclusion of the ceremony I handed the deed to the Emperor, and he gave it to the bride as a token of esteem. It was indeed an important gift, as the villa was worth \$150,000."

"The statement so commonly circulated that the Emperor conferred the title of Duke on Bazaine, which of course makes Mrs. Bazaine a Duchess, is not founded on fact. The Emperor did not create a nobility in Mexico. Before the religious marriage to which I have referred, a civil marriage had been consummated in a small room, in which the only parties present were the Emperor, Marshal Bazaine, the bride, General Foy, General Boyer and myself, acting in my capacity as Commandant of the Palace. The intendeds of the occasion was General Foy, who at the conclusion of the civil ceremony, addressed the bride, assuring her that she was being raised to the highest rank that the Emperor could bestow upon her—a cousin of the Emperor Napoleon. Of course you understand that Napoleon called all his Marshals cousins!"—Washington Star.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites acts both as food and medicine. It not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. Read the following:—"Scott's Emulsion is in my opinion an excellent and valuable compound. I have given it to consumptive patients and have been delighted with the results obtained. It is pleasant to the taste, and can be borne by the most sensitive stomach."—E. A. Rodway, M.D., Butter-Knowle, Darlington. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), Agents in Hongkong and China.—[Advt.]

Today's Advertisements.

"THE PARADOX."

S. O. ABELL, Director.

THE GRAND CONGLOMERATION OF INTERNATIONAL ARTISTS, consisting of LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, JUGGLERS, EQUILIBRISTS, PYRAMID, WIRE AND GLOBE PERFORMERS, &c., &c., &c.

A STUDY OF EDUCATED PONIES, A SCHOOL OF HIGHLY TRAINED DOGS AND MONKEYS, AND

A TROUPE OF PERFORMING PIGEONS, CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, TO-NIGHT!

in the large and comfortable Pavilion on the ground lately occupied by CHAIRMAN'S CIRCUS, at BOWRINGTON. Doors open at 8. Commence at 9 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Box for Six \$9.00 Single Seat in a Box 2.00 Chairs 1.00 Covered Seats 0.50 Gall. ry. 30 Cents:—Children and Military, in uniform, 20 Cents

I. OLMAN, Business Manager. Hongkong, 20th March, 1889. [331]

CITY HALL.

TO-MORROW EVENING, THURSDAY, the 21st March, at 9 P.M.

A. M. Y. SHERWIN, the distinguished PRIMA DONNA of COVENT GARDEN.

HER MAJESTY'S CRISTAL PALACE, &c., Acknowledged by Press and Public to be the most accomplished Lyric Artist who has ever visited the East, supported by her

ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, comprising the following artists:

Miss MINNA FISCHER. Mr. HENRY STOCKWELL. Mr. ARTHUR SHERWIN. Mr. JOHN LEMMONE. Mr. GEO. CLUTSAM.

OPENING NIGHT, Flow's Charming Opera "MARTHA," preceded by a popular Concert.

Box plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD. Hongkong, 20th March, 1889. [332]

HUGO GORLITZ, Manager. Hongkong, 20th March, 1889. [331]

NOTICE.

THE Valuation of the Plant and Stock-in-trade by Mr. ANDREW JOHNSTON referred to in the Prospectus of Messrs. A. G. GORDON & Co., can be seen at the Offices of the Undersigned.

A. G. GORDON & Co., Pedder's Street. Hongkong, 20th March 1889. [360]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship "CHINGTU," Hunt, Commander, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 20th March, 1889. [362]

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned, as agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept FIRST CLASS FOREIGN RISKS at 1 per cent. per annum.

W. HEWETT & Co. Hongkong, 20th March, 1889. [364]

NOTICE.

WE have this day opened a Branch of our establishment at Hongkong in the HONG OF SWE CHEANG ENG, No. 48, Bonham Strand West, under the Management of Mr. ONG YEW TIN, who will sign for the Firm.

MALCAMPO & Co. Singapore, 20th March, 1889. [365]

CATHAY CHAPTER, No. 116.

A REGULAR CONVOCAION of the above Chapter will be held in FRANKSON'S HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Hongkong, 20th March, 1889. [367]

Today's Advertisements.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$2,500,000. PAID UP CAPITAL 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Hon. J. BELL-IRVING, Chairman. Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq. G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

BANKERS. THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE objects for which this Company is formed are to transact in the Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies the purchases and sales of Property, to advance monies on Mortgage, to undertake the Management and Agency of Estates, and generally to carry on any business in connection with Landed Property.

The fullest information can be had on application at the Company's Offices, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

ALEXANDER LEVY, Secretary (pro tem.) Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 20th March, 1889. [368]

THE MARIA CHRISTINA CIGAR FACTORY.

THE Melbourne Argus, referring to the Tobacco exhibit in the Melbourne Exhibition, thus describes the exhibit of the above factory:—

In the minor courts proper there is a stand of Manila cigars, for which Mr. Matthew Mitchell, of Gordon-buildings, Flinders-lane, is the Melbourne agent, being the Maria Christina Factory, established in Santa Cruz in 1885, and following also closely upon the Government relinquishing the monopoly in cigars. Of the 25 brands of cigars, ranging in value (wholesale, of course) from \$50 to \$7 per thousand, the company divide their cigars into two classes, the one of a dozen brands being enclosed in a spiral wrapper, while in the other thirteen the wrapper is laid on straight. The first lot include all the more expensive cigars, seven of the dozen, which are all packed in boxes of 50 each, varying in price from \$20 to \$50 per thousand. The finest cigars sent by the company to Melbourne are the Alfonso's, and after it in order come Primos de Estrella, Brevas de Perez, Imperiales de Estrella, and Regalias de Jimeno. The Primos de Estrella are the heaviest cigars made by the company, a thousand of them turning the scale at 21lb. Spanish weight. The ordinary trade cigars are very attractively displayed in this case, and as far as appearances indicate merit, there would seem to be little room for choice, as much the same trouble has been taken with them as with the more expensive brands. The variety of the patterns in the case is not less noticeable than the sameness in colour and shape of cigars from the same box and bundle, showing that the labour is expert and the sorting cleverly done. In the 13 brands, varying in price from 9 to 16 dollars per thousand, there is wide room for choice without any material alteration in prices. In buying wholesale, however, the cost varies very materially in proportion as the number of cigars in each box is increased. Cigars which in the price-list of the company cost \$14 per thousand in boxes of 100 each are reduced to \$10 per thousand when the number in each box is increased to 500. The whole of the cigars in the case are made entirely from the Manila leaf grown by the company. Two of the brands, Leonoras and Moriones de Oroquieta, each quoted at \$20 per thousand, are said to correspond very closely with the quality of good Havannahs.

Messrs. BRANDAO & Co., of this Colony, are the local Agents for this factory, and have samples of all the different brands. [369]

NOTICE.

MADAME KORFF begs to announce to the Residents of Hongkong that she is prepared to give LESSONS in SINGING, MUSIC, and HARMONY; and she is also desirous of forming a PUBLIC CLASS for the teaching of these Subjects.

Madame Korff will be glad to receive Applications from Ladies and Gentlemen, at her temporary Address, Room 28, VICTORIA HOTEL, Hongkong, 20th March, 1889. [363]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF JEWELRY & WATCHES.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, the 21st March, 1889, at 3 P.M., at his Sale Room, Duell Street, for room it may contain.

A large quantity of VALUABLE JEWELRY, comprising:—Chinese-made GOLD CHAINS, GOLD BRACELETS, EARDROPS, PLAIN and SET with STONES, DIAMOND, PEARL, RUBY, TURQUOISE & EMERALD RINGS, etc., SCARF PINS and RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS and LINKS, etc., LADY'S and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES, OPEN FACED and HUNTING. And a variety of other JEWELRY.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale, and the above will be on view on THURSDAY MORNING.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on delivery. G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 15th March, 1889. [337]

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

SALE OF LAND AT YAU-MAT.

TWELVE LOTS of Building Land will be offered for Sale by Public Auction, BY G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, ON THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1889, at 3 P.M.

These Lots are ripe for immediate development and are situated on high and well drained ground with frontages to Robertson Street, Sixth Street, and Robinson Road, and known as Sections of Inland Lot No. 102. Plans and Particulars may be obtained from W. ST. JOHN H. HANCOCK, Surveyor, or from HENRY HOLMES, Solicitor, or from THE AUCTIONEER, Hongkong, 15th March, 1889. [316]

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS

are invited for the construction of a SCREW STEAM VESSEL for the Selangor Government. Tenders should be sealed and should be addressed to the British Resident, Selangor, via Singapore, to reach Selangor not later than noon on the 31st May, 1889.

Further information may be obtained from the COLONIAL SECRETARY at Hongkong. F. A. SWETTENHAM, British Resident, Selangor.

Kuala Lumpur, 25th January, 1889. [307]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICE of the Company, Praya Central, on SATURDAY, 23rd March, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1889. [280]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Fifth Ordinary General MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICE of the Company, Praya Central, on MONDAY, 25th March, at Three O'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 5th March, 1889. [297]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD CALL OF TEN DOLLARS per Share is due on the 2nd day of April, 1889, as per Article No. 33 of the Company.

Shareholders will please pay the amount due upon their Shares to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

By Order, A. G. GORDON, Secretary. Hongkong, 12th March, 1889. [320]

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents in Hongkong and China. Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [314]

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, which was called for the 18th instant has been adjourned until, and will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of March instant, at 4 O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, when the adjourned Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 25th day of February last, will be submitted for Confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That the Capital of the Company be increased to the sum of \$500,000 legally current in the Colony of Hongkong by the creation of 20,000 New Shares of \$10 each. Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the Meeting, sanctioning the increase of Capital, all New Shares shall be offered to the Members in proportion to existing Shares held by them, and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of Shares to which the Member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted will be deemed to be declined, and after the expiration of such time or on the receipt of an intimation from the Member to whom such notice is given that he declines to accept the Shares offered, such Shares shall be dealt with by the Directors in their discretion.

Dated the 18th day of March, 1889. By Order of the Board, A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary. [353]

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that if the above mentioned Resolution for the Increase of the Capital of the Company be Confirmed, the SHARE REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of March instant to the 19th day of April next, both inclusive, instead of as previously advertised.

Dated the 18th day of March, 1889. By Order of the Board, A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary. [354]

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Good accommodation for Families and single parties. Moderate charges.

P. BOHM.

GENERAL Employment and Intelligence Office, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Information given of Situations offered and of suitable applicants for Situations.

WANTED by a Young Englishman, employment in an office in Hongkong or export. Hongkong, 18th March, 1889. [352]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPOON COMPETITION, 300 YARDS, 10 SHOTS.

NEXT SATURDAY, the 23rd March, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M. Members attention is called to Rule No. 7.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 18th March, 1889. [358]

Intimations.

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS

are reminded that payment of the Second Instalment of Ten Taels per Share is due this day.

Payments to be made to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, by whom receipts will be issued.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 19th March, 1889. [358]

THE STEAM-LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

KOWLOON FERRY.

One of the Company's Launches runs daily as a Ferry Boat between Pedder's Wharf and Kowloon Point at the following hours:—

LEAVES KOWLOON. LEAVES HONGKONG. 6.00 A.M. 3.10 P.M. 6.10 A.M. 3.55 P.M. 6.35 " 3.10 " 6.55 " 4.25 " 7.25 " 4.10 " 7.40 " 4.25 " 7.55 " 4.45 " 8.10 " 4.50 " 8.45 " 5.15 " 8.55 " 5.40 " 9.25 " 6.10 " 9.35 " 6.45 " 9.55 " 6.40 " 10.10 " 6.55 " 10.35 " 7.10 " 11.55 " 7.25 " 12.25 P.M. 8.30 " 1.00 P.M. 9.00 " 1.25 " 10.30 " 1.55 " 11.00 " 11.30 " 12.00 "

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to, and cancels all previous ones, By Order, A. G. GORDON, Secretary.

* There will be no Launch on Tuesday and Saturday on account of coaling. Hongkong, 17th March, 1889. [357]

NOTICE.

I HEREBY warn BUYERS of PRESERVES, SOY, &c., that of late several fraudulent imitations of my Brand CHY-LOONG have been offered for Sale and that no Goods will be genuine CHY-LOONG PRESERVES, unless the following Label is found on the boxes:—

CHY-LOONG, DEALER IN SWEETENERS: 'Soy and All kinds of Canton Preserves, No. 34, Old China Street.

An attempt has been made by a person in HONGKONG to palm off upon persons purchasing sweets for Export an inferior article upon which he places my name in order to deceive those who may purchase, thereby injuring my former reputation. This is to inform my old customers that there has been no change made in my manufacture from the former ones and that my sweets can be obtained at no other place than where it has been made for the past 30 years at No. 34, Old China Street. Parties residing abroad should be particular when giving orders, to purchase of no others who bear my name as they are of inferior quality.

Canton, 5th December, 1881. And on Cakes my seal, CHY-LOONG, CANTON, with a ROOSTER will be found on the Cakes.

I also beg to notify that I have no Agency in Hongkong, nor in anybody entrusted with the sale of my Goods there.

CHY-LOONG, Honsan, Canton. 346

Masonic.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1026.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FRANKSON'S HALL, Zealand Street, on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Hongkong, 18th March, 1889. [351]

To be Let.

TO LET.

AT the Peak, "LA HACIENDA," formerly occupied by Sir George Phillipps. Apply to H. N. MODY, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 12th December, 1888. [33]

TO LET.

HOUSE 77, Wyndham Street. Entry 1st April. Apply to MAGDALEN ASYLUM, 79, Wyndham Street, (Next door.) Hongkong, 18th March, 1889. [347]

TO LET.

ENTRY 1ST MARCH NEXT. NO. 3, WEST TERRACE. Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central, Hongkong, 29th January, 1889. [145]

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS." Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, 12th December, 1888. [13]

Commercial.

TO-DAY.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks have been a trifle weaker to-day, with sellers at 163. A small lot of Steamers' shares have changed hands at 224 and 223, the stock closing weak at the latter rate. Hongkong Ice has been placed at 100, and further shares are wanted. Nothing has been done in Puntjoms since we last wrote. The Land Investment Co.'s scrip is again in strong demand at 145, all the shares on the market at that rate having been quickly taken up. Sales have been reported of Geo. Fenwick & Co.'s shares at 30 per cent. premium, and there are further buyers. Another new company has come into existence—the West Point Buildings Company, Limited. The \$40 paid-up shares of this new concern have been negotiated at \$53, but at this price additional shares are obtainable. Other quotations are unchanged.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—163 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$110 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$80 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 290 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share, sellers.

Yankee Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share, sellers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$160 per share, sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share, sellers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$360 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$82 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—49 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Marco Steamboat Co.—\$23 per share, sales and sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—175 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$190 per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$73 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$191 per share, sellers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$89 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$100 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$13 per share, buyers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886, E—11 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$120 per share, nominal.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$28 per share, sellers.

Punjom and Sunghie Dun Samantan Mining Co.—\$48 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—86 per cent. premium, sellers.

Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—325 per cent. premium, sellers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. premium, sellers.

The East Home Planting Co., Limited—\$45 per share, sellers.

The Seng Kee Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, sellers.

The Steam Launch Co., Ltd.—300 per cent. premium, buyers.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—20 per cent. dis., buyers.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$65 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$60 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$145 per share, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$10 per share, buyers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$33 per share, sales and buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$63 per share, sales and sellers.

ON LONDON.—Bank T. T. 1/11

Bank Bills, on demand 3/0

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/0

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/0

Credits at 4 months' sight 3/0

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/0

ON PARIS.—Bank T. T. 1/11

Bank Bills, on demand 3/9

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8

ON LIMA, T. T. 1/11

On Demand 1/11

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank T. T. 1/11

Private, 10 days' sight 7/11

Private, 10 days' sight 7/11

EXPORT CARGO.

Per *Sachsen*, str., for Bremen option Hamburg—134 rolls Matting, for New York—15 bales Silk, for Genoa—10 cases Private Effects, 15 cases Furniture, 5 cases Chinaware, and 24 rolls Matting, for Hamburg option London—138 packages Cane, for London—8 packages Private Effects, 282 packages Fire Crackers, 30 cases Essential Oil, and 500 bales Hemp from Manila, for Singapore—1 box Gold Leaf (value \$10,000), for Bremen—737 rolls Matting, 100 packages Rattan, 21 packages Rattan Shavings, 40 cases Merchandise, and 1 case Merchandise from Manila, for Hamburg—102 packages Cane, 50 bales Rattan, 100 packages Fire Crackers, 248 bales Feathers, and 18 cases Cigars from Manila, for Antwerp—27 bales Duck Feathers, 4 cases Merchandise, 10 cases Bristles, 1 case Cigars, 2 packages Mustard, and 2 bales Hemp from Manila, for Amsterdam—11 boxes Blackwood Ware.

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul, \$530

(Allowance, Tads 68).

OLD MALWA, per picul, \$550 to \$580

(Allowance, Tads 68).

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$549

NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest \$545

NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$552

NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$540

NEW BEXAR, (without choice) per chest \$532

NEW BEXAR, (bottom) per chest \$532

NEW PERMAN (best quality) per picul, \$550

OLD PERMAN (second quality) per picul, \$475

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

To-day.

Barometer—9 a.m.	30.12
Barometer—4 p.m.	30.03
Thermometer—9 a.m.	64
Thermometer—4 p.m.	66
Thermometer—9 p.m.	65
Thermometer—12 m. (Wet bulb)	65
Thermometer—12 m. (Wet bulb)	65
Thermometer—Maximum	66
Thermometer—Minimum	64

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

19th March, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Latitude	Longitude	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather	Remarks
Whitlock	22° 58'	113° 55'	30.12	64	85	SW	1	Cloudy	
Tokio	35° 40'	139° 45'	30.08	60	85	SW	1	Cloudy	
Nagasaki	32° 40'	128° 55'	30.10	60	85	SW	1	Cloudy	
Amoy	23° 40'	118° 10'	30.10	60	85	SW	1	Cloudy	
Hainan	20° 00'	110° 00'	30.10	60	85	SW	1	Cloudy	
Manila	14° 30'	121° 00'	30.10	60	85	SW	1	Cloudy	

20th March, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Latitude	Longitude	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather	Remarks
Whitlock	22° 58'	113° 55'	30.10	60	85	SW	1	Cloudy	
Tokio	35° 40'	139° 45'	30.08	60	85	SW	1	Cloudy	
Nagasaki	32° 40'	128° 55'	30.10	60	85	SW	1	Cloudy	
Amoy	23° 40'	118° 10'	30.10	60	85	SW	1	Cloudy	
Hainan	20° 00'	110° 00'	30.10	60	85	SW	1	Cloudy	
Manila	14° 30'	121° 00'	30.10	60	85	SW	1	Cloudy	

The barometer has risen in the north and has fallen in the south and gradients for north-east winds have increased. Clear, cool and damp weather prevails. The thermometer has risen in the north and has fallen in the south and gradients for north-east winds have increased. Clear, cool and damp weather prevails. The thermometer has risen in the north and has fallen in the south and gradients for north-east winds have increased. Clear, cool and damp weather prevails.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with the American mail of 21st ultimo, left Yokohama for this port on the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 24th.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The N. D. steamer *Preussen*, with the German mail of the 19th ultimo, left Singapore on the 16th instant, and is due here on the 21st.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The *Shire* line steamer *Glamorganshire*, from London, left Singapore on the 14th instant, and is due here on the 21st.

The steamer *Teutonic*, from Antwerp, &c., left Haiphong on the morning of the 19th instant for this port, and is expected here on the 22nd.

The D. D. R. steamer *Lydia*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 16th instant, and is due here on the 23rd.

The steamer *Chateau Leoville*, from New York, left Singapore on the morning of the 17th instant, and is expected here on the 24th.

The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer *Bellerophon*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 18th instant, and is due here on the 25th.

ARRIVALS.

KAIFONG, British steamer, 97, Thomas Gyles, 20th March.—Whampoa 20th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHEANG HYE TENG, British steamer, 925, Scott, 20th March.—Singapore 12th March, General.—Chinese.

GLENLYON, British steamer, 1,410, Sommer, 20th March.—Swatow 10th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CARISBROOKE, British steamer, 973, R. Cass, 19th March.—Sourabaya 8th March, Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Kaifong, British steamer, for Tientsin.

Chang Hye Teng, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

March 20, *Thales*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

March 20, *Ashington*, British str., for Saigon.

March 20, *Djinnah*, French steamer, for Saigon, &c.

March 20, *Munton*, British steamer, for Sandakan, &c.

March 20, *Guthrie*, British steamer, for Port Darwin, &c.

March 20, *Nansing*, British str., for Amoy, &c.

March 20, *Actio*, Danish steamer, for Hoibow.

March 20, *Victoria*, British str., for Nagasaki.

March 20, *Soochow*, British str., for Hoibow.

March 20, *Ganges*, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Chang Hye Teng*, str., from Singapore.—1 European and 445 Chinese.

Per *Glenlyon*, str., from Swatow.—Captain Carter and Mr. Watson, and 635 Chinese.

Per *Djinnah*, str., for Saigon, &c., from Hongkong.—Hon. and Mrs. W. M. Deane and 2 infants, Captain and Mrs. Warren and infant, Miss Chevallier, Rev. P. Courment, Mr. Cabral and child, Messrs. Layache, Jeandron, and Freres des Ecoles Chretiennes. From Shanghai for Saigon.—Mr. A. T. Daly. For Singapore.—Messrs. Motham and A. M. Donald, For Marcellus.—Mr. F. L. Taylor and child, Messrs. Allen, Chong Hung King, King, Sing, and J. George. From Yokohama.—Messrs. More Forlane, L. Bacon, K. Kimura, Oito, Takashima, Meyoshi, Tanaka, Shinbitchi, Nakamura, Reisen, Kubota, Bengert, Saibutani, and A. Koncret. From Kobe for Singapore.—Mr. Harper, and 4 Japanese.

Per *Actio*, str., for Hoibow.—30 Chinese.

Per *Soochow*, str., for Hoibow.—20 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Chang Hye Teng*, str., for Swatow.—442 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Carisbrooke* reports that the left Saurabaya on the 8th instant. Had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Glenlyon* reports that she left Swatow on the 19th instant. Had fresh north-east wind and clear weather.

The British steamship *Chang Hye Teng* reports that she left Singapore on the 17th instant at 3 p.m. On the 17th, moderate and freshening north-east wind and head sea. From 14th to 18th had strong monsoon and head sea. On the 19th had moderate and decreasing wind and hazy weather; at midnight thick foggy weather set in, and at dawn of day, thence to port fresh north-east breeze and damp hazy weather.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Djinnah*, to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits and London.—Per *Glenlyon*, to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Tientsin.—Per *Kaifong*, to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 1.30 P.M.

For Swatow and Amoy.—Per *Chang Hye Teng*, to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Formosa*, the 21st instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Swatow, Singapore, and Bangkok.—Per *Kong Beng*, on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 7.30 A.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Taiyang*, on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Port Darwin, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Changha*, on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Kaiva*, on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Pacific*, on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 0.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ABYSSINIA, British steamer, 2,345, George A. Lee, 19th March.—Vancouver, B.C., 19th Feb., Flour, &c.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

ALMORA, British steamer, 1,735, Alex. Hay, 19th March.—Catania, via Singapore, and Saigon 14th March, Sugar, Rice, and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHANGOSHI, British steamer, 1,500, Williams, 6th March.—Whampoa 6th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHINA, German steamer, 648, J. Möller, 26th Feb.—Hoibow 25th Feb., General.—Melchers & Co.

DECCAN, British steamer, 2,022, F. Cole, 11th March.—Bombay 21st February, and Singapore 5th March, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

FAME, British steamer, 1,174, A. Sopant.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock 5th March, General.—Melchers & Co.

FIDELIO, German steamer, 853, H. Broesen, 18th March.—Hoibow 17th March, General.—Melchers & Co.

FORMOSA, British steamer, 674, T. Hall, 13th March.—Tamsui, and Amoy 11th March, General.—D. Laprak & Co.

GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,810, M. Eichel, 15th March.—Yokohama 6th March, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.

HAILOONG, British steamer, 783, J. S. Roach, 19th March.—Foochow 15th March, Amoy 16th, and Swatow 18th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.

KONG BENG, British steamer, 862, R. Jones, 19th March.—Bangkok 9th March, Rice, and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

OCEANIC, British steamer, 1,500, Jno. Metcalfe, 14th March.—San Francisco 13th Feb., and Yokohama 7th March, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Sopant.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock 5th March, General.—Melchers & Co.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, British steamer, 1,289, Geo. Cartner, 19th March.—Saigon 14th March, Rice.—Wielser & Co.

RECORDED, British steamer, 676, C. O. Madge, 15th March.—Hondau 14th March, Telegraph Cable.—E. E. Telegraph Co.

TAISANO, British steamer, 1,555, Jackson, 13th March.—Calcutta, and Singapore 6th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADAM W. SMITH, American bark, 1,771, A. D. Field, 22nd Jan.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 3rd Dec., Coals.—Russell & Co.

CENTAU, German bark, 469, Christiansen, 7th March.—Singapore 17th January, Timber.—Wielser & Co.

EME, British bark, 778, W. Summers, 23rd Jan.—London 2nd October, General.—Melchers & Co.

EMPIRE, American ship, 1,075, T. L. Snow, 21st Feb.—New York 5th June, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

ERLEKON, Chinese bark, 457, Upland Examination bulik, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.

LADY HAREWOOD, British bark, 381, Williams, 12th March.—Rajang 7th February, Timber.—Chinese.

MERCURY, British schooner, 361, David Thomas, 4th Feb.—Freemantle 22nd Dec., Sandalwood.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PACTOLUS, American ship, Burnham, 28th Feb.—Shanghai 19th February, General.—Pustau & Co.

Insurances.

THE STANDARD

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fall to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be the Policyholder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

THE BORNED COMPANY, LD., Agents, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at